ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 1. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1835. No. 51.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

BENJAMIN HOMANS,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

*** Two copies will be furnished one year—or one copy for two years, for five dollars.

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EXTRACTS

From the Message of the President of the U. States, at the opening of the first session of the twenty-fourth Congress.

In my former Messages to Congress, I have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary authority lodged in the various departments, but it has produced no effect, as yet, except the discontinuance of extra allowances in the Army and Navy, and the substitution of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed that the same principles could be advantageously applied, in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the public service, at the same time that greater satisfaction and more equal justice would be secured to the public officers generally.

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of War will put you in possession of the operations of the department confided to his care, in all its diversified relations, during the past year.

I am gratified in being able to inform you that no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is common to a state of peace. The services of the army have been limited to their usual duties at the various garrisons upon the Atlantic and inland frontier, with the exceptions stated by the Secretary of War. Our small military establishment appears to be adequate to the purposes for which it is maintained, and it forms a nucleus, around which any additional force may be collected, should the public exigencies unfortunately require any increase of our military means.

The various acts of Congress, which have been recently passed in relation to the army, have improved its condition and have rendered its organization more useful and efficient. It is at all times in a state for prompt and vigorous action, and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit; while, at the same time, it preserves that knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give; and which, if not acquired and preserved in time of peace, must be sought under great disadvantages in time of war.

The duties of the Engineer Corps press heavily upon that branch of the service; and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are engaged render necesary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform, or in assigning these to other persons temporarily employed, and too often, of necessity, without all the qualifications which such service demands. I recommend this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed, for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps. This reorganization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service. The branch of duties which devolves upon these officers is at all times interesting to the community, and the information furnished by them is useful in peace and in war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislature at the last session, but was lost in the other. This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence, projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also, because it contained a contingent appropriation, inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been most usefully applied during the past season. I invite your early attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to this subject, and recommend an appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications, agreeably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seaboard in a complete state of defence. A just regard to the permanent interests of the country evidently requires this measure, but there are also other reasons, which, at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject your special consideration.

The present system of Military Education has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it has given to the army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline, and operation of the troops, that these officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disbursement of the various expenditures growing out of our Indian relations; in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers; in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the *materiel* required for the public defence; and in the preservation, distribution, and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

These diversified functions embrace very heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science, and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been, in a great measure, obtained by the Military Academy, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education, no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which we as well as all other nations are liable both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great body of the community, whose will has instituted, and whose power must support, the Government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their Government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether for instruction or action, which, from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves, or to the public. Should the danger ever become so eminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service. Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one, appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be interrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of removing the Aboriginal People who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi river, approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and ought to be persisted in till the object is accomplished, and prosecuted with as much vigor as a just regard to their circumstances will permit, and as fast as their consent can be obtained. All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact, that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community, and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors have, at length, brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunication with them. The past we cannot recall, but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations into which we have entered with the various tribes, for the usufructuary rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the Government of the United States to protect, and, if possible, to preserve and perpetuate, the scattered remnants of this race, which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region in the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts, and allotted among them. Many have already removed; and others are preparing to go; and with the exception of two

small bands, living in Ohio and Indiana, not exceeding fifteen hundred persons, and of the Cherokees, all the tribes on the east side of the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements which will lead to their transplantation.

The plan for their removal and re-establishment is founded on the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and capacity to support an Indian population, the representations are highly favorable.—To these districts the Indians are removed at the expense of the United States; and with certain supplies of clothing, arms, ammunition, and other indispensible articles, they are also furnished gratuitously with provisions for the period of one year after their arrival at their new homes. In that time, from the nature of the country and of the products raised by them, they can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they choose to resort to that mode of life; if they do not, they are upon the skirts of the great prairies, where countless herds of buffalo roam, and a short time suffices to adapt their own habits to the changes which a change of the animals destined for their food may require.—Ample arrangements have also been made for the support of schools: in some instances council houses and churches are to be erected, dwellings constructed for the chiefs, and mills for common use. Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor; the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, and blacksmiths, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c. are supported among them. Steel, and iron, and sometimes salt, are purchased for them; and ploughs and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning wheels, cards, &c. are presented to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are, in all cases, paid, amounting in some instances, to more than thirty dollars for each individual of the tribe, and in all cases sufficiently great, if justly divided and prudently expended, to enable them, in addition to their own exertions, to live comfortably. And as a stimulus for exertion, it is now provided by law, that "in all cases of the appointment of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found, who are properly qualified for the discharge of the duties."

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort, and the moral improvement, of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement, and for their separation from our citizens, have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress, that the country destined for the residence of this people, shall be forever "secured and guarantied to them." A country west of Missouri and Arkansas, has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the United States, for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus been raised for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens, and guarding the Indians as far as possible, from those evils which have brought them to their present condition. Summary authority has been given by law, to destroy all ardent spirits found in their country, without waiting the doubtful result and slow process of a legal seizure. I consider the absolute and unconditional interdiction of this article among these people, as the first and great step in their melioration. Half-way measures will answer no purpose. These cannot successfully contend against the cupidity of the seller, and the overpowering appetite of the buyer. And the destructive effects of the traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian intercourse.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulation of the relations which will exist in this new state of things, between the Government and the people of the United States, and these transplanted Indian tribes; and for the establishment among the latter, and with their own consent, of some principles of intercommunication, which their juxtaposition will call for; that moral may be substituted for physical force; the authority of a few and simple laws for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to those bloody wars, whose prosecution seems to have made part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to the progress of events. These, I indulge the hope, will secure their prosperity and improvement; and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will then be paid.

The report from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it, that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which can be given to it, is inadequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the national defence as our best security against foreign aggressions, strongly urge the continuance of the measures which promote its gradual enlargement, and a speedy increase of the force which has been heretofore employed abroad and at home. You will perceive, from the estimates which appear in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the expenditures necessary to this increase of its force, though of considerable amount, are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

As a means of strengthening this national arm, I also recommend to your particular attention the propriety of the suggestion which attracted the consideration of Congress at its last session, respecting the enlistment of boys at a suitable age in the service. In this manner a nursery of skilful and able-bodied seamen can be established, which will be of the greatest importance.—Next to the capacity to put afloat and arm the requisite number of ships, is the possession of the means to man them efficiently: and nothing seems better calculated to aid this object than the measure proposed. As an auxiliary to the advantages derived from our extensive commercial marine, it would furnish us with a resource ample enough for all the exigencies which can be anticipated. Considering the state of our resources, it cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of Congress may now adopt, with a view to the perfect organization of this branch of our service, will meet the approbation of all classes of our citizens.

From the Zodiac.

WEST POINT—FORT PUTNAM.

There is scarcely an American, whose blood is not warmed by the recollections associated with the scenery of West Point.

To see its beautiful plain, its large and commodious buildings, its monuments and its library, and to observe the progress of its unrivalled school, are the strong attractions of daily visitors; while others clambering up the hill beyond, for five hundred feet or more, seek amid the ruins of Fort Putnam their chief enjoyment and recreation.

The objects and success of the Military Academy, we do not now propose to discuss, nor to allude to that fine spirited band of youths, who, with the love of country prompting to the acquirement of a thorough and useful education, will one day be the glory, as they now are the hope, of the nation.

We only propose to recal a long forgotten circumstance in relation to the fortification known as Fort Putnam, and to throw, if we can, some little light upon its origin.

Our readers well remember that after the loss of Fort Montgomery, the Hudson river was open to the enemy, and several predatory and incendiary incursions were the immediate consequences. The burning of Esopus was the chief of these exploits, justified by the British General Vaughan, because its villagers fired on him from their houses!

General Washington, every action of whose life appears to have been dictated by sound discretion, determined immediately to fortify some new position in the Highlands and requested General Putnam to make the proper selection.

After due deliberation and a careful personal inspection of the various sites which appeared most striking and available, he fixed upon West Point. With water batteries to sweep a channel which always requires some skill and care in the navigation, and rocky eminences commanding the plain, themselves impregnable, the site was pronounced the American Gibraltar.

In the month of January, 1778, when there was a deep fall of snow on the ground, General Parsons' brigade went to the Point and commenced operations. Without shelter from the weather, materials for building, or tools to work with, under a gloomy and inclement sky, these poor fellows began their labors.

A Colonel La Radiere, the engineer who laid out the works, a petulant and disagreeable man, planned them on such a scale as to throw an air of ridicule over the design. He required means altogether beyond the ability of the military chest. He talked of Vauban to soldiers who had scarce heard of the name, and projected curtains, banquettes and terrepleins large enough to have enclosed a town on the continent of Europe. Embarrassing as this ill timed display of science was, it did not deter the commanding officer from doing his duty. Governor Clinton, one of the most able men of his time, exerted himself almost supernaturally to obtain the requisite supplies; the work proceeded, and before the next campaign opened, the forts were in great forwardness and commanded the river.

The following document which appears to have been an order from General McDougall to General Parsons, throws some light upon the plan adopted for the erection of Fort Putnam. We believe modern military men have differed about the propriety of its site, and some contend that its erection caused a useless expenditure of money.

To our inexperienced eyes its position seems well adapted to the protection of the water batteries on the plain, and so it appeared to the best officers in the revolutionary army.

We have the autograph of General McDougall in our possession, of the document we now publish, for the first time, and it is but one of a very large number of revolutionary papers of great interest, to which the readers of the Zodiac will have future access.

The allusion to Colonel Putnam must mean Colonel Rufus Putnam, a worthy soldier who had seen service in the French war, and who, though commanding a regiment during the early part of the revolutionary struggle, acted at a later period, chiefly in the capacity of engineer, and had the faculty of adapting his plans to the condition of the army, and the facilities the country was able to afford in their prosecution.

"INSTRUCTIONS.

"The hill which Col. Putnam is fortifying is the most commanding and important of any that we can now attend to. Although it is secure in the rear from escalade, yet as it is practicable to annoy the Garrison from Snook Hill, the parapet in the rear should be made cannon proof against such as may be fired from Snook Hill. This parapet should be raised as much as possible with fascines and earth to prevent the ill consequence of splinters from the rocks. The easternmost face of this work must be so constructed as to command the plain on which Colonel Putnam's regiment is now encamped, and annoy the enemy if he should force the works now erecting by Colonel Meigs' and Colonel Wyllis' regiments, as well as to command the northernmost and highest part of the ground last mentioned, which command the plain in the rear of the principal works at West Point. A temporary magazine should be built without delay on Col. Putnam's hill, and have ten days' provision, of salt meat and biscuit, for his regiment, deposited on the hill as soon as it arrives at West Point. This store must not be broke in upon any pretence, till the enemy appears in force, and puts it out of Colonel Putnam's power to procure supplies from West Point. The next principal ground to be occupied for the safety of the post, is the rising ground to the northward of the Fort, near the north-west corner of the long barrack. It will be necessary to erect a redoubt on this ground, capable of containiug one hundred and twenty men. The west, north, and east faces, should be proof against battering cannon, and the south slightly palisaded to guard against surprise. The westernmost face, flanked by the fire of the Fort, must be ditched, and to mount two pieces of cannon. The north face strongly abbatised. The parapet of the west face should be raised so high, if practicable, as to cover the garrison from the fire that may be made against it from the ground on which Colonel Putnam is now encamped. This redoubt is so important, that it must be finished without dely. The chain to be fixed on the west side, in or near the Gap of the Snook, commanded by the fire from the east curtain of the work. The water batteries now erected on the point, to be completed as soon as possible, and two cannon placed in each with the necessary shot and stores placed near them; if any of the cannon to be placed there require to be proved, it must be done before they are brought into the batteries. Such provisions as are on the plain to be removed into the Fort on the enemy's first appearing in force on the river, and no quantity left out at

any time. Two small temporary magazines for ammunition to be made in the Fort for the present, to guard against rain; one also to be made for that of the cannon, in the batteries on the point.

"It must be left to the discretion of the commanding officer at West Point, all circumstances considered, when to fire the alarm. In case of this event taking place in the present state of the works, the security of the Fort depends so much on the heights in the rear on which the greatest force should be placed, that the commanding officer at West Point should take his quarters on the hill Col. Putnam is now fortifying. Col. Meigs' regiment, vow at Robertson's farm, on hearing the alarm, will repair to West Point by the safest and securest passage. Six companies of his and Colonel Wyllis' regiments will take post in the works they are respectively erecting. The other two companies with the invalids of the post and artificers, are to garrison the Fort under the orders of Major Grosvenor. Colonel Webb's regiment is to take post in the works they are now making, and Colonel Sherburn's to defend the redoubt to be erected near the northwest corner of the long barrack. Colonel Putnam's to take post on the hill which they are now fortifying, and not to be ordered from thence, but such detachments as he or the commanding officer at the post may judge necessary to secure the avenues to his works. Should the enemy force the regiments of Colonels Wyllis, Meigs, and Webb from their works, it will be most advancive of the defence of the hills, which command the Fort, that those corps retire to defend to the last extremity, the avenues leading to Colonel Putnam's redoubt, and the ground on which he is now encamped, unless some manœuvre of the enemy should induce the commanding officer of the post to detach some of those corps for the security of Putnam's redoubt. If the ground on which the enemy intend to land, or the route on which he advances to our works, render it necessary to detach any corps to oppose him, it must be taken from the works erecting by Col. Wyllis', Meigs' or Col. Webb's regiment, and not from the Fort, or Putnam's redoubt, as in case of misfortune, the enemy's possessing the works first mentioned, will not be so fatal to the post as his getting possession of the Fort, or Putnam's redoubt.

"ALEX. McDOUGALL.

"GENERAL PARSONS.

"*West Point, April* 11, 1778.

"P. S. The west face of the redoubt to be built near the long barrack, to be eighteen feet, the north and east faces fourteen feet; the stones to be kept as much as possible from the upper part of the parapet of the works."

Foreign Miscellany.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY, BY CAPTAIN BASIL HALL, R. N.

"I think it will be expected that I should not conclude these notices without adverting briefly to this disagreable branch of the subject, especially as we often hear the foreign armies referred to in the course of the discussions at home on the subject of military punishments. The facts, as they relate to the forces of this country, are probably well known to you, and to your military readers; but I confess I was rather surprised when I learned that the punishments in the Austrian army are almost entirely corporal, and very severe, and almost entirely without even nominal, and certainly without efficient control. I shall give you just enough of the details to enable you to see what is the nature of the system.

"If the colonel be in command of the battalion, he may, without a court martial, order fifty blows to be given. If a major be in command, he can order only forty; and at all times the captain of a company, and upon his own authority, and on the spot, may inflict 25 blows. The instrument with which these are given is the hazel stick carried by the corporals, which just fits the bore of a musket. The man who is punished is laid over a drum, or stretched along a bench, and the blows are given on the breach by two corporals, one on each side.

"The chief authority over each company, as to all the details of discipline, in all its branches, rests with the captain, who is held responsible for its good order. But he is not obliged to allow any delay to elapse between the offence and the punishment, nor is he called upon, in most regiments, to make any report of the punishments he orders to be inflicted. This fearful power is, therefore, too often used intemperately, and without that due consideration which a fixed period of delay, and the strict supervision of higher authorities can alone secure.

"The other punishments, which may be inflicted by order of the captain (or by officers of higher rank) are imprisonment, and what is called in German, "Kurtz Schliesen," or short ironing, which consists in shackling together the opposite wrist and ancle, for a period not exceeding 48 hours, with an interval of relief of an hour at the end of every six hours. There is another punishment of the same description, though less severe, called "Lang Schliesen," or long shackling, which consists in chaining the wrists to the ankles, with longer chains than the one used in the first case. Extra drill, double guard mounting, appearing in full dress repeatedly at stated hours, and such minor punishments are adopted by those captains who, having by judicious management brought their companies into such a state of discipline, that by the due superintendence of the other officers and non-commissioned officers, find that the severer punishments alluded to may be almost entirely dispensed with. I think it right to state, however, that, upon careful inquiry, I have reason to believe that the corporal punishments described above are very extensively employed in every branch of the Austrian army, and in many corps are almost the only method of discipline ever thought of.

"Running the gauntlet (gassen laufen) is a very frequent punishment in the Austrian army. It consists in making the offender, who is naked to the waist, walk up and down a street formed of two rows of men, each of whom carries a switch of birch in his hand. The pace is left to the choice of the sufferer, who, however, generally prefers the ordinary marching time. The street of men is about 100 yards long, and consists of two rows of 150 men in each, facing one another. The offences for which this terrible punishment is inflicted are chiefly desertion and theft, though it may be ordered by a court-martial for other grave offences. For the first desertion the offender is generally made to pass four times up and four times down the street: for the second offence ten times, and this is the greatest number ever ordered. One hundred blows with the corporals' sticks, in the manner before described, is considered equivalent to running the gauntlet ten times. I mention this to show the severity of the ordinary every-day punishment of twenty-five blows, which every captain of a company is authorized at any moment to order withot report, or liability to be called to account. The colonel of the regiment (not the lieutenant-colonel) is the only officer who has authority to order the punishment of the gauntlet without a court-martial, and he cannot order the offender to run more than three times up and three times down a street formed of 100 instead of 150 men on each side."—*United Service Journal.*

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—In the Austrian service only one-third of the officers of a regiment are allowed to marry, and before permission is given, a certain sum of money called a caution, must be lodged with government, in order to provide for the widow and children in the event of the officer's death. The officer enjoys the interest of this caution, but the principal cannot be touched. General officers are exempted from this reglation. Other field-officers are required to lodge a capital of 10,000 florins (1,060*l.*), or to mortgage property yielding 600 florins (67*l.*) a year. The officers of lower rank must deposit a caution of 8,000 florins (850*l.*) or property yielding 400 florins (45*l*) a year. Sometimes officers obtain leave to marry through personal favor with the Emperor, without depositing the usual caution; but it often happens that in such cases, where the widows have no private fortune, that they are left destitute. The proprietor of the regiment has a right to refuse an officer permission to marry; but the officer may appeal to the Aulic Council of War, and thence obtain leave.—*United Service Gazette.*

ARMIES OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The army of Austria, on the peace establishment, is estimated at 270,000 men. The military force of Prussia is composed of 120,000 men, regular troops, and 200,000 landwehr.—*Ibid.*

REDUCTION IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—We learn positively that his Majesty the Emperor, before his arrival at Toeplitz, wrote an autograph letter to Count Hardegg, President of the Imperial Aulic Council of War, in which a considerable reduction in the army is recommended. In the army of Italy, in the war establishment, a diminution of four regiments has taken place, the companies are reduced from 200 to 160 men, and it is probable that the whole of the landwehr will be dissolved. These measures, which clearly prove the pacific policy of Austria, will produce a saving of several millions, and are the more important, as his Majesty ordered them before his interview with his allies. After the return of the King of Prussia a reduction of his army will likewise take place.—*Ibid.*

PRUSSIAN NAVY.—The German papers contain a strong recommendation to the different governments of Germany, constituting the commercial league, and particularly the government of Prussia, to form a German navy for the protection of the trade of Germany. It is said that Prussia contemplates such a project, and the example of Austria, who has employed her navy to protect her merchant-vessels in the Mediterranean with great advantage, is held up for imitation.—*Ibid.*

On the half-pay of the army there are at the present moment one major, two lieutenants, one ensign, and one quartermaster, who have been on the half-pay list since 1763, a period of no less than 72 years!—*Ibid.*

FIRST SEVENTY-FOUR.—The first seventy-four gun ship of the British navy was built in 1674; and to show, from facts, the great increase of dimensions in modern ships, we have only to compare its dimensions with those of a modern ship of the same force. The Royal Oak was 157 feet six inches long on the gun-deck, and 41 feet four inches broad; whilst the present seventy-four gun ships of our navy are 176 feet long and 47 feet six inches broad. The Royal Oak carried 28 demi-cannon on the lower deck, 28 whole culverins on the upper deck, 16 sakers and 12 falcons. The demi-cannon carried a ball of about 32 pounds; the whole culverin one of 18 pounds, which was about equal to the modern six-pounder; and the saker and falcon a three-pound ball.—*Ibid.*

SHEATHING FOR SHIPS.—Metallic sheathing for ships' bottoms was first attempted in England in the year 1670; it was tried with milled lead sheets fastened on with copper nails. About 20 ships appear to have been submitted to the experiment, but it soon became apparent that a false estimate had been made of the operation of such an expedient. From the chemical action of the sea-water on the lead and copper nails a rapid oxidation of the rudder irons took place, and a greater adhesion of weeds, &c., took place on the bottom than with the old wooden sheathing. All attempts to substitute metal sheathing for wooden were laid aside till the year 1759, when copper sheets were tried, and in 1783 it was generally adopted in the British navy, and the iron fastening of the hull, under water, was changed also for copper, as it was found that the galvanic action produced by the contacts of the iron with the copper sheathing rapidly decomposed the former.—*Ibid.*

FIREARMS.—The first account of the use of firearms is that given by the interesting chronicler of the middle ages, Froissart, in his relation of the attack of Quesnoy by the Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the French King; he says—"The cannons and bombards flung large bolts of iron in such a manner as made the French afraid of their horses." The repulse of the attacking force was, no doubt, much to be attributed to the novel effects of these terrible engines.—*Ibid.*

Commander Johnson, R. N., has been directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to make some experiments on the local attraction of the magnetic needle on board a vessel built of iron; and we understand the city of Dublin Steam Packet Company have offered the use of the Garryowen steamer for this purpose.—*Ibid.*

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that the Mussulman regiment at Kalisch invited, on the 16th ult. the Prussian Dragoon regiment to *tea*, and that during the *soirée* nothing was drunk but *champagne*, a wine for which the military of both nations have displayed a sincere affection.

Selected Poetry.

From the Washington Mirror.

JACK'S EXCUSE.

In storms when landsmen seek a roof
To shield them from the gale—
The daring sailor springs aloft,
To hand the shivering sail.
To naked slippery spars he clings,
And dares the tempest's blow—
The wind aronnd him wildly rings
The boiling sea's below!

You see our Middies dash on shore—
The gayest of the gay—
That hour's their own—they ask no more—
And who so blest as they?
But turn the glass—on board again
A different scene 'twill show,
They bear the sun, the winds, the rain,
The wintry ice and snow!

You see our tars like loosened steeds,
Careering through the streets—
Jack courts, he fights, he drinks, he rides,
And every comrade treats!
He mounts the deck, the anchor heaves,
His day of pleasure o'er—
Toil, danger, death, the sailor braves,
Till—Jack's again on shore!

Then do not blame the sailor's joy,
But smile to see his glee—
At sea, a man—on shore, a boy—
Thoughtless and wild is he!
Oh dreary were the seaman's life
Had he not hope in store,
Of friends and frolic—girl and wife
And pleasure while on shore.

H. G.

THE SHIP HOMEWARD BOUND.

Brightly and blythely shone the sun,
The morning-sun of May,
Where quivering in the early breeze,
The azure waters lay!

When lo! upon the glancing tide,
The watchers on the strand,
Espied once more the queenly ship,
Bound for her native land!

A mingled shout of wild delight
Straight through the blue air rung—
The welcome of a hundred hearts,
In one triumphant tongue!

"'Tis she—'tis she herself!" Ah w
Affection's eagle eyes
The treasury of her hopes and fears,
In distance dim decries.

See! as she cuts the yielding wave,
How white her full sails gleam;
How gaily from her towering masts,
The waving pendants stream!

How fair—how calm—in silent state
She rides the subject sea,
As some vast cloud in Autumn's sky
Careers sublime and free!

On—on she moves—while gathering fears
Are shading many an eye,
And many a heart is stirr'd to praise,
For God hath heard their cry.

Majestic ship! with thee are link'd
Affection's holiest ties;
For thee, when storms blew loud, were breath'd
Wild words and anguish'd sighs.

For thee, hath woman's cheek grown pale,
While raged the wind and rain,
Till feverish love hath almost touch'd
With phrenzy's fire the brain!

And now for thee, the loved, the lost,
Their doubts, their terrors o'er,
Oh! rapturous is their thrill of joy
To greet thee safe once more.

Go, mother! clasp the gallant son,
Go, lover! claim thy bride,
Go, sister! wife! embrace with smiles
Your bosoms' bliss and pride.

Go, mingle at the festive board,
Safe on Columbia's strand;
The ship, the faithful ship hath found
Her own, her native land!

GERTRUDE.

WASHINGTON;

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 17, 1835.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Secretary commences by stating that the general positions of the army remain the same as at the time of his last report. Fourteen companies have been placed under the command of Gen. Clinch, in Florida, with a view to impose a proper restraint on the Seminole Indians. The regiment of dragoons has been usefully employed in penetrating into the Indian Country. The information concerning the discipline and *morale* of the army is satisfactory. An increase of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers is recommended. The repairs of the Cumberland Road are nearly finished, and that part between the town of Cumberland and the Ohio river has been ceded to the states through which it passes. The raft in the Red river, which has so long obstructed its navigation, has been cleared for a distance of 88 miles, leaving 23 miles to be completed. Additional estimates are presented for the prosecution of the works upon the fortifications. Floating steam batteries are recommended for the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and the harbor of New-York. The settlement of the foundation of Fort Calhoun is believed to be so nearly checked, that further danger is not apprehended. An appropriation of $100,000 is asked for the continuation of the Delaware Breakwater. The Military Academy is but slightly though favorably noticed, and a melioration of its administrative, financial and instructive concerns, it is believed, would be promoted by a thorough examination. An additional sum is estimated for the armament of the fortifications. A national foundry for the manufacture of cannon, as well for the navy as the army, is strongly urged. The defective organization of the militia is again noticed, and a hope is indulged that the present state of public affairs may lead to a re-examination of the system and to such changes as will render it permanent. This subject has been brought to the attention of Congress, by all the Presidents, no less than *thirty-one times*, and although our constitution has been in operation nearly fifty years, no essential change has been made in our militia system during all that time. The past, present and prospective condition of the Indians is the next subject treated of, and much benefit to them anticipated by their removal beyond the Mississippi.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY is a very plain, matter-of-fact document; it indulges in no speculations, and suggests few new subjects for discussion. The report commences by enumerating the employment of the vessels that have been afloat during the past year. A small increase of the force in commission is recommended for the next year—small, considering our means and the extent of our commerce,—estimates being submitted for two frigates, three sloops of war, and one steam vessel, in addition to the force previously employed. The whole sum necessary to complete the improvements of our several Navy yards, including $900,000, for a Dry Dock at New-York, is estimated at $3,500,000. The erection of a national armory is suggested. The Secretary recommends the enlistment of boys, from 13 to 18 years of age, to serve until 21; and we are glad to perceive that he is favorable to the establishment of a National Observatory. The site for the Dry Dock at New-York has at length been determined, and early measures will be taken for the commencement of the work at the Navy yard at Brooklyn.

The Secretary suggests that provision be made for the admission of a class of 100 midshipmen into the Military Academy at West Point, for instruction in chemistry, mineralogy, geology and natural history; to be succeeded, at the end of one or two years, by another class. This is a measure that will never be popular with the navy; nor do we suppose it will be much relished by the army. If the navy is to be allowed any thing beyond the schools, now in operation at the Navy yards, it ought to be on a scale commensurate with its growing importance to the country; not to be tacked as an appendage to the military branch of the service.

The other subjects treated of are the Navy and Privateer Pension, and the Naval Hospital funds; the slave trade; allowances to officers of the Marine Corps; the survey of the coast; experiments for the safety of the steam engine; and a small increase of the salaries of some of the clerks in the Department is asked for.

Not a word is said about the creation of higher grades, the necessity for which to the future prosperity of the Navy, is admitted by all with whom we have conversed; nor are the claims of the older lieutenants to promotion once mentioned. Perhaps the Secretary prefers that these matters should originate in Congress.

It is a remarkable dispensation of Providence, that in less than one week from the commencement of the present session of Congress, three of its members should have died—Messrs, SMITH and WILDMAN, of Connecticut, and Mr. KANE, of Illinois.

There are now four vacancies in the Senate to be filled—one each from the States of Connecticut, Louisiana, Illinois, and Mississippi.

Very little has yet been done in Congress—nothing, in fact, beyond the appointment of committees, and attending the funerals of deceased members.

The following are the names of the committees on Military, Naval, and Militia affairs in the House of Representatives. Those of the Senate had not been appointed on Tuesday.

On Military Affairs.

Messrs. Johnson, of Ky., Speight, Ward, Thompson, of Ohio, Coffee, Burch, McKay, Anthony, and Dromgoole.

On the Militia.

Messrs. Glascock, Henderson, W. K. Fuller, Wagoner, Calhoun, of Mass., Joshua Lee, of N. Y., Carter, Coles, and Williams of Kentucky.

On Naval Affairs.

Messrs. Jarvis, Milligan, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, and Grantland.

Subscribers to the Magazine, or Chronicle, who receive the first number of the new series and do not wish to take the work, are requested to return it to the publisher without delay.

It is said that six cadets, lately attached to the Military Academy at West Point, sailed the week before last from New-York for Texas.

Having increased the price of our paper without consulting those who subscribed at a lower rate, we shall not insist upon their paying the difference, but shall leave it to the liberality and sense of propriety of each individual. When the present subscriptions shall have expired, they will be expected to pay the higher rate.

COAST SURVEY.—We made a few observationa not long since, upon the survey of the coast, and the discovery of a new channel at the entrance of New York Harbor. The last paragraph, it is apprehended, may possibly be construed into a reflection upon the officers of the army and the civil engineers, who have been employed upon the survey. Nothing was certainly farther from our intention, and we shall very much regret if such an impression has been produced in any quarter. We only designed to express our opinion of the competency of our navy officers to carry on the survey and of their claims to the distinction.

It will be gratifying to know that the utmost harmony has prevailed between all the individuals engaged in this important service.

Never having seen a complete list published, we have procured the one which is now subjoined.

F. R. HASSLER, *Superintendent.*

Assistants—William H. Swift, *Capt. Top. Eng.* James Ferguson, Edmund Blunt, Constant Eakin, Alexander D. Mackay, *Lieut. 1st Artillery*, Charles Renard, Alfred Livingston, John A. Dahlgren, U. S. Navy, Hugo Dickens.

Schooner Jersey—T. R Gedney, *Lieut. Comm.* A. Griffith, T. J. Page, W. H. J. Robertson, T. A. Jenkins, F. Clinton, B. F. Sands, J. L. Ring, J. Graham, L. Handy, J. Humphreys, *Passed Midshipmen*; G. M. Totten, *Midshipman.*

Schooner Experiment—G. S. Blake, *Lieut. Comm.* J. P. McKinstry, O. Tod, W. W. Bleecker, Z. Holland, B. J. Moeller, T. A. Budd, T. A. M. Craven, *Passed Midshipmen*; A. McLane, W. C. Craney, *Midshipmen.*

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Dec. 9—	Capt. R. B. Lee, 3d arty.	at Mrs. Lee's.
	Lt. J. S. Williams, 6th inf.	Fuller's.
	Lt. R. W. Colcock, 3d inf.	do.
	Br. Gen. Wool, insp. gen.	do.
10—	Major L. Whiting, 4th arty.	Gadsby's.
	Lt. J. D. Searight, 6th inf.	do.
	Col. Geo. Talcott, Ordnance,	do.
	Lt. H. M. Naglee, 5th inf.	Fuller's.
	Lt. W. B. Burnett, 2d arty.	Gadsby's.
	Lt. J. Farley, 1st arty.	Mrs. McPherson's.
	Lt. A. D. Mackay, 1st arty.	Mrs. Latimer's, Georgetown.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Dec. 6—At Charleston, S. C. per steam packet South Carolina, from Norfolk, Lieut. J. H. Prentiss and Dr. S. E. Myers, of the Army.

Dec. 8, per brig Herbert, from New York, J. L. Ring, of the Navy.

Dec. 6.—At Savannah, Geo., per ship Milledgeville, from New York, Col. I. B. Crane, of the Army.

Communications.

THE LATE LIEUTS. PETIGRU AND SILL.

LIEUT. CHARLES PETIGRU, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, entered the army of the United States as a Cadet, 1825, was appointed Lieutenant 1829, died at Apalachicola Arsenal, Florida, 1835.

LIEUT. HENRY GRISWOLD SILL, OF CONNECTICUT, entered the army as a Cadet, 1828, was appointed Lieutenant 1832, died at Washington City, 1835.

To strangers, these announcements are the unheeded record of an universal truth: to friends they are a spell upon the past, casting a melancholy light over the ties woven by long and happy intercourse.

Such retrospect is the appropriate farewell of the living and the dead. Ordinarily, this is the soothing office of bereaved relatives. Not so in the instances named. The brief years of youth and manhood have been passed in the public service, and this last duty devolves upon the friends their virtues have acquired. In foreign services, this pleasing review is assigned to a brother officer, who thus closes at the grave the solemn ceremonies of a military funeral.

The officers mentioned, were strongly marked by what are deemed to be the peculiar characteristics of the Southern and of the New England character.

The one, ardent, impetuous, impatient of restraint, unselfish even to improvidence, frank, fluent, witty and eccentric.

The other cool, patient, prudent, persevering, retiring, and in all things conscientiously accurate. The one seemed imaginative, the other practical: the one versatile, the other steadfast; the one devoted his leisure to law and literature; the other to the exact sciences and their applications.

Both possessed in a high degree, moral and physical courage, in the one adventurous, in the other, calm and self possessed.

The one sought active and exciting service; the other ably and cheerfully performed the duties assigned him. Both were guileless, both lovers of truth even in the badinage of social intercourse. Both were not only pure in principle, but charitable in conduct: seldom unkind, never censorious.

Such were they to the world; the eye of intimate acquaintance saw more. Under the constitutional fervor of the one, was an intellect, prompt, logical and comprehensive. Occasionally in the excitement of debate, he exhibited its power with all the peculiarities of delivery that mark his distinguished brother of Charleston. His ability and perfect rectitude, gave dignity and interest to his startling singularities, converting prepossessions and even prejudices into permanent and respectful attachment.

Under the quiet exterior of the other, were feelings warm and gentle, an imagination creative and poetical, an intellect to whose innate strength early assulcations and the discipline of science had added method and activity.

How unobtrusively and unconsciously these traits unfolded themselves in moments of unguarded intercourse. Under their gentle influence, respect and confidence grew into esteem and softened into affection.

Most men are pleasing, only in certain phases. He was pleasing in all, he was one to be loved as we love women: in joy or in sorrow, in sickness or in health, in society or in seclusion, in business or in pleasure, you loved him present, regretted him absent.

The influence of their education at the Military Academy, was in them as in others—obvious.

Selected as the military representatives of their respective districts, cast upon their own resources during the long and severe probation, all sectional prejudices are lost, all local attachments are blended, into one controlling feeling, "Love of Country," and the desire to serve it, becomes the ambition, if not the occupation of their lives.

It is a similar influence operating during the plastic season of youth, under all the disadvantages of an imperfect education, that supplies our Navy with officers, who in peace or war do honor to our flag.

This must ever be incomprehensible to those who regard politics and profit as the ends of selfish ambition, rather than the means of enlarged usefulness. Even the disinterested and the enlightened will find it difficult to appreciate the full extent of this elevating influence, unless their minds have been expanded by the religion to which 'Love of Country' is most nearly associated. It were well for them to pause, ere they destroy an institution that renders this the controlling principle of its pupils. Apart from its utility, its necessity, how much of prejudice it has dissipated, how much of affection it has interwoven? It constitutes the romance, the chivalry of youth and the pubiic virtue of riper years.

Who has been at this national university and does not feel that however successful he may be in civil life, his affections are twined around the military service of his country, and that his most cherished wish is to peril all in her defence.

In war, the excitement of active service developes in those, capable of such feelings, the same enthusiastic devotion; and let them go where they will, the trait thus nobly developed elevates and distinguishes them.

In the deceased, this feeling found worthy shrines. Both having the capacity and opportunity to acquire reputation and fortune in civil pursuits, preferred the respectable poverty, the labor, the danger of their cherished profession.

Both have fallen the victims of disease caused by exposure. With both the interval was brief between active duty and the grave. With health, habits and constitutions proverbially hardy, both have been suddenly swept from usefulness to the tomb.

Their country has lost two servants faithful and capable. Their relatives, their friends, some of whom are the worthiest of our country, have lost what cannot be replaced.

The attachments they created are the best index of their worth; the void they have left, the truest monument of their memory.

L.

ARMY PAY.

MR. EDITOR:—I believe it is conceded by all, that a petition will be presented to Congress, this winter, by the officers of the Army, for an increase of their pay. It is to be hoped, then, that our efforts will be commensurate with the importance of the undertaking.—This is a matter which affects us all. It concerns one not more than another; but all are alike interested.—We all, then, should contribute, as much as lay in individual power, towards crowning our petition with success. And this, it seems to me, will be the only efficient method of procedure. The mere petitioning, without auxiliary means, will most indubitably bring us defeat. Something more must be done. It will not do for us, after the presentation of our petition, to calmly fold our hands and quietly await the issue. No, we must go farther. We must use means concurrent with our petition. *We must assiduously urge and fortify our claim to an increase of pay, through all the stages of its prosecution.*

And how, it may be asked, is this to be done? It may be done by a representation of the main body of the officers, (I mean those away from Washington) *at* Washington, during the progress of the pay bill, conjointly with the individual efforts of officers.

A representation of the Army officers being at Washington, the officers composing this representation will be on the spot, ready to give all the information which may be necessary for a full understanding by members of Congress of the true state of our present pay, and of our wishes and expectations in regard to our prospective pay. They will be there to elucidate and explain; to lead our legislators through—what seems to them—the many labyrinths of our *allowances*; and to prove to them, that the pay, which they have heretofore looked upon as amply sufficient from their pertinacious exaggeration of it, is, at best, but a meagre pittance.

But as I have before said, the above means should be conjoined with the individual efforts of officers; and this last auxiliary, I am inclined to believe, will prove the more effective of the two. Let each of us then, *write to one or more of the members of Congress, detailing to them every thing, which, in our judgments, will go to enforce our claim.* But some may say,—"I can't write," or "I have no acquaintances in Congress."—To all such, I would say, your scrupulousness would be as ill-timed, as it would be unreasonable, and could only be the nurtured growth of an overweening delicacy. Members of Congress are our legislators, and to legislate wisely, they must be well informed upon the subject matter upon which they are to legislate. They must, therefore, be open to all the sources from which their information can be best obtained. And not only are they open to all such information, but, from the responsibility of their station, they have a *right to the experience and intelligence, which, from its exclusive nature, can only be found in the possession of our particular body.* It is to be hoped, then, that a want of acquaintanceship with members of Congress, will not be considered a good cause for an exemption from individual effort. But that each and all will give his modicum of influence towards effectuating the much desired result. We all have a sort of half defined prejudice for one or more members of Congress over the others,—from State association or otherwise, and let it be to them, that the budget of our information and wishes shall be conveyed.

DELTA.

TABLE SHOWING THE PAY, &c. OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

I now bring the subject of Pay, &c. to Officers of the Army to a close, by presenting it in a tabular form.

	PAY.		SUBSISTENCE.		WAITERS		FORAGE.				QUARTERS.		FUEL.	
	Per month.	Amount per annum.	Rations per day.	Amount per annum.	No. of	Amount per ann. for pay, subsistence and clothing.	No. of horses	Amt. per annum.	Total amt. per annum.	Amt. per ann. after deducting forage.	Rooms	Kitchens	Wood, cords per annum, including servants.	For Details, &c. see Army and Navy Chronicle.
Major General,	$200	$2,400	15	$1,095	4	$700	7	$672	$4,867	$4,195	5	1	53 1-3	No. 2, Jan'y. 8th, 1835.
Brigadier General,	104	1,248	12	876	3	525	5	480	3,129	2,649	4	1	41 1-4	" 3, " 15th, "
Quarter Master General,	104	1,248	12	876	3	525	5	480	3,129	2,649	4	1	41 1-4	" 3, " 15th, "
Colonel of Dragoons,	90	1,080	6	438	2	398	5	480	2,396	1,916	4	1	39 5-6	" 4, " 22d, "
Lt. Colonel of do.	75	900	5	365	2	398	4	384	2,047	1,663	3	1	29 1-6	" 4, " 22d, "
Major of do.	60	720	4	292	2	398	4	384	1,794	1,410	3	1	29 1-6	" 4, " 22d, "
Captain of do.	50	600	4	292	1	199	3	288	1,379	1,091	2	1	22 5-6	" 4, " 22d, "
Lieutenant of do.	33⅓	400	4	292	1	199	2	192	1,083	891	1	1	18 1-12	" 4, " 22d, " Bvt. 2d Lt. 1 kitch. less
Adjutant General,	90	1,080	6	438	2	398	5	480	2,396	1,916	4	1	39 5-6	" 5, " 29th, "
Inspector General,	90	1,080	6	438	2	398	5	480	2,396	1,916	4	1	39 5-6	" " " " "
Topographical Engineer, Lt. Col. by brevet,	75	900	5	365	2	398	4	384	2,047	1,663	3	1	29 1-6	" " " " "
Topographical Engineer, Major by brevet,	60	720	4	292	2	398	4	384	1,794	1,410	3	1	29 1-6	" " " " "
Quarter Master, Major,	60	720	4	292	2	398	4	384	1,794	1,410	3	1	29 1-6	" " " " "
Commissary of Subsistence, Major,	60	720	4	292	2	398	4	384	1,794	1,410	3	1	29 1-6	" " " " "
Commissary General of Subsistence,	90	1,080	6	438	2	350	4	384	2,252	1,868	4	1	39 5-6	" 6, Feb. 5th, "
Pay Master General,		2,500							2,500		4	1	36 1-2	" " " " "
Surgeon General,		2,500							2,500		4	1	36 1-2	" " " " "
Commissary of Purchases,		3,000							3,000					" " " " "
Colonel of Art'y., Inf., Eng's., and Ord'ce.,	75	900	6	438	2	350	4	384	2,072	1,688	4	1	39 5-6	" 7, 8, 9, " 12, 19, 26.
Lt. Col. of do do do do.	60	720	5	365	2	350	3	288	1,723	1,435	3	1	29 1-6	" " " " " " " "
Major of do do do do.	50	600	4	292	2	350	3	288	1,630	1,242	3	1	29 1-6	" " " " " " " "
Captain of do do do do.	40	480	4	292	1	175			947		2	1	22 5-6	" " " " " " " "
1st Lieut. of do do do	30	360	4	292	1	175			827		1	1	18 1-12	" " " " " " " "
2d Lieut. of do do do	25	300	4	292	1	175			767		1	1	18 1-12	" " " " " " " "
Brevet 2d Lieut. of do do	25	300	4	292	1	175			767		1		18 1-12	" " " " " " " "
Cadet of Engineers,	16	192	2	146					338					" 8, " 19, none in Ar'y. Inf. or Drg
Pay Master,	50	600	4	292	2	350	3	288	1,530	1,242	3	1	29 1-6	"12, March 19,
Surgeon of 10 years faithful service,	50	600	8	584	2	350	3	288	1,822	1,534	3	1	29 1-6	" 14, April 1,
Surgeon under 10 years standing,	50	600	4	292	2	350	3	288	1,530	1,242	3	1	29 1-6	" " " "
Assist. Surgeon of 10 years faithful service,	40	480	8	584	1	175	2	192	1,431	1,239	2	1	22 5-6	" " " "
Assist. Surgeon of 5 years standing,	40	480	4	292	1	175	2	192	1,139	947	2	1	22 5-6	" " " "
Assist. Surgeon of less than 5 years standing,	30	360	4	292	1	175	2	192	1,019	827	1	1	18 1-12	" " " "
Military Store-keeper,	40	480	4	292	1	175			947		2	1	22 5-6	"19, May 7.
Store-keeper of the Qr. Mr's. and Ord'ce Dep't.	40	480	4	292	1	175			947		2	1	22 5-6	" " " "
Aid de Camp to a Major General, if a 1st Lieut.	30 add'l. 24	648	4	292	1	175	2	192	1,307	1,115	1	1	18 1-12	"32, August 6.
Do to do. if a 2d Lieut.	25 add'l. 24	588	4	292	1	175	2	192	1,247	1,055	1	1	18 1-12	" " " "
Do to a Brig'r. General, if a 1st Lieut.	30 add'l. 20	600	3	219	1	175	2	192	1,186	994	1	1	18 1-12	" " " "
Do to do. if a 2d Lieut.	25 add'l. 20	540	3	219	1	175	2	192	1,126	934	1	1	18 1-12	" " " "
Assistant Quarter Master, if a Captain,	40 add'l. 20	720	4	292	1	175	2	192	1,379	1,187	2	1	22 5-6	" " " "
Do do if a 1st Lieut.	30 add'l. 20	600	3	219	1	175	2	192	1,186	994	1	1	18 1-12	" " " "
Do do if a 2d Lieut.	25 add'l. 20	540	3	219	1	175	2	192	1,126	934	1	1	18 1-12	" " " "
Commissary of Subsistence, if a Captain,	40 add'l. 20	720	4	292	1	175	2	192	1,379	1,187	2	1	22 5-6	" " " "
Assis't. Commissary of Subsistence, if a 1st Lieut.	30 add'l. 20	600	3	219	1	175			994		1	1	18 1-12	" " " "
Do do if a 2d Lieut.	25 add'l. 20	540	3	219	1	175			934		1	1	18 1-12	" " " "

In this table I have omitted additional rations to commanders of separate posts, because they are not allowed to any particular grade. When they are allowed, double the number, stated above, is the usual allowance. In one case, triple rations are allowed, viz: to the Superintendent of the Military Academy. But in reference to them, see the Chronicle, numbers, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 19. There are, perhaps about one hundred and thirty officers of all grades, who receive additional rations, as commanders of separate posts out of upwards of six hundred of all grades; any one of whom might be placed in the position to receive such allowance; but it may be remarked that, at no one time is it probable, a greater number than one hundred and thirty will be in receipt of the additional rations, as commanders of separate posts.

Additional pay to commanders of companies, I have omitted, because it is not made to any particular grade, captains or lieutenants may receive it when in command of companies. In regard to it, see the Chronicle, numbers 4 & 7. It is to each commander, ten dollars per month.

In reference to quarters and fuel it may be remarked that the number of rooms and quantity of fuel have been changed, in some cases, by modifications of the regulations since some of my detailed statements were made; and this will account, to those who are not familiar with the regulations of the army, for the discrepancies, in that respect, between this table and the details referred to.

If, in the performance of what I have done, I have given satisfaction to any portion of the army, or if I have thrown light on what, a year or more since, seemed obscure and difficult to be understood, then, I must say, I am content. I am aware that much detail has been gone into, perhaps unnecessary detail; it has appeared so to many I have no doubt, and my labor may have been in vain.

In concluding the subject, I might, with propriety, drop the *soubriquet* under which I have written, and take that of *nous avons vu*. On a moment's thought, however, I retain, "we will see," and leave "we have seen," for the future.

NOUS VERRONS.

THE ARMY.

MR. EDITOR:—I am glad to see a disposition evinced upon the part of the officers of the Army, to insist upon their just rights. This is as it should be. Our government is one founded upon a basis of equal rights; and, wherever a departure from that basis is observable, be it either in the administration of the civil or the military departments of our government, it is the part, nay, it is the bounden duty, of all who respect their rights and have one spark of generous emotion, to proclaim against the usurpation, and make use of all proper means, to constrain its authors to within the bounds of their legitimate powers. Our self-respect ought to impel us to this course. As men who value our rights and would denounce any invasion of them, it becomes us to look about and examine the real relations in which we stand, towards those who are authorised to rule over us. Are these relations the proper ones? Are they such such as grow out from an adherence to just laws? Are we each and all treated fairly and equitably? Are there any other motives to the present policy pursued towards the army, than those which will always actuate even-handed justice? These are the questions we should ask ourself; and, according as they are answered, should we determine whether we will rest satisfied, or be importunate for reform.

We have now a convenient medium of communication to the public, and it is to be hoped that all will avail themselves of it, to advance the best interest of the service. There are many subjects of interest to the army which may be there discussed—many facts which should there be laid before the public. And, as it is the right of the people to be informed of every thing which will benefit the army, so are we under a correlative obligation to give all such information.

X. Y.

SALUTING AT SEA.

MR. EDITOR,—I perceive that you have copied into the Chronicle of the 10th inst., a statement, said to have been made by an officer in the Mediterranean; that in saluting on the 4th of July last, off Tripoli, the Potomac fired a shot "through the bows of the Delaware, about fifty yards off." This is, to say the least of it, an improbable story. It is *possible* to be sure, that under circumstances the most favorable, a shot might pass through the bows of such a ship as the Delaware. But nothing in naval tactics, is more improbable, than that two such ships should be found saluting, at the distance of 150 feet, either under way or at anchor, in an open road-stead like that of Tripoli. Broadside to broadside, their stunsail booms might lock; and either of them head-on, in any way the jib-boom would foul; when, if there happened to be a little sea on, or ground swell, a thing highly probable where they were, all hands would find too much to do, to be firing salutes. The collision of two such bodies, would prove as certainly injurious or fatal, as if they had come in contact with the rocks themselves; consequently the near approach of large ships to each other, is at all times, contemplated with the most intense anxiety; and never indulged in unnecessarily. The "*close* order of sailing," is one cable's length; which is at least 600 feet distant.

In all probability the story is a *quiz* upon a "greenhorn," or, is some young "*Reefer's* long yarn." As it is, "you may tell it to the marines, but the sailors can't believe it." Say so, if you please, and oblige one of the

AFTER-GUARD.

Domestic Miscellany.

AN INCIDENT.—In an obscure village, in the State of Vermont, there lived an aged man, friendless and without connexions, for he was one of the earliest settlers of the country and came here alone. During the revolution he took up arms with the *rebels* and gave his property for the benefit of the revolutionary army. He endured all the privations which characterized that struggle for liberty; he signalized himself in several battles; and, after the efforts of the country for freedom were crowned with success, he retired to private life.—He became very poor and was compelled to earn his daily bread by working one day here and the next there. His wife died, children he had none. In this state, alone in the world, divested of property, aged and infirm, a creditor seized the few little effects he had, and committed his body to prison. Some of his acquaintances bailed him out to the "liberty of the yard." He remained within "the limits" twenty-seven years; laboring at such work as he could perform.—*Gardening* in the summer, and *doing chores* in the winter were his usual occupations.

Finally, he made a bargain with the village tavern keeper, and bound himself out during life, for his board and clothes. He used to take care of horses, make fires, &c. At this period of his life, there was a conspicuous character travelling through the country, receiving the congratulations and attention of all classes of our citizens. As he hastened through our villages, his fame went before him, and the people turned out *en masse* to bid him a hearty welcome. He arrived at the village where the "old soldier" lived, and stopped over night in the same house. The man knew him, and often tried to get access to his apartments, but without success. The aristocracy of the place, the ruffled shirts, the silk gowns, the little masters, and pretty misses must first greet the stranger.—However, the old man made interest with one of his village acquaintances to request an interview with the stranger—"Tell him," said he, "that Capt. B. of the ——— Regiment of infantry, wishes to see him at his leisure." The stranger was electrified. "What," said he, "is he alive? Where is he?" at the same time leaving his ruffled shirt company, he went into the bar room in search for the "old soldier."—He found him. "Is it possible," said the stranger, 'that you are alive?'

They embraced each other, and were so affected that neither could give utterance to one syllable. The spectators wondered, gazed, and were confounded.—The best feelings of human nature gained the mastery of the whole assembly. At last, said the stranger to the Old Soldier "come with me." They retired to a room alone, and conversed about by-gone times—about the battles they had fought together, and the hardships they had encountered. Each gave a particular narration of his life since their separation, and that of the Old Soldier was heart-rending to the illustrious stranger. He told him of his property, his troubles, and his incarceration in prison—his present means of subsistence, &c. "How much do you now owe?" said the stranger. "I have been on the limits *twenty seven years, for nineteen dollars.* The costs and interest may now amount to one hundred." "There are two one hundred dollar bills," said the stranger, "pay what thou owest—I shall leave a deposit in the ——— bank, where you can draw for two hundred dollars a year as long as you live."

By this time, the people without were impatient and could not divine the cause of the privacy between our two heroes. They went out, took some refreshment, the stranger returned to his company, and the Old Soldier went to the lawyer's office and paid his debt. He then went into the tailor's and procured a suit of clothes. The next day the Old Soldier and the stranger departed together, leaving the people to conjecture the cause of the metamorphose of the one, and the strange conduct of the other. The Old Soldier, however, returned to his village in a few weeks, and the people, who before would scarcely speak to him, unless it was for the purpose of telling him to get out of their way, were all glad to see him. He nevertheless, pursued the "even tenor of his way." That stranger was GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

THE SEAMEN'S HOME.—The Trustees of the American Seamen's Friend Society have resolved to make one grand effort to erect a building for a true *Sailor's Home*, where they shall be free from the impositions which have been practised upon them for so long a season. This lies at the very foundation of Marine reformation. It is necessary to raise $30,000 to accomplish this noble object. A fair beginning is made, and several liberal gentlemen have subscribed $1,000 each, on condition that the whole sum shall be subscribed before the first of January next. It will not be necessary that the money should be paid at this time, but the subscription must be made. Will not our wealthy merchants heartily respond to this call? It is not like common charity, neither will trifling subscriptions answer the purpose. The work is a great and noble one, and it is hoped that no man will be backward.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

CAMP DUPONT.—This day *one and twenty years ago*, the advance Light Brigade, under the command of General Cadwalader returned to Philadelphia, from the State of Delaware, after a three months tour of duty in the service of the United States. Of the three thousand volunteers who composed that body, alas! how many have since been consigned to the silent tomb.

On looking over the muster roll of the Brigade upon a late occasion, we recognized the names of many excellent citizens who are no longer numbered with the living. Of five officers who composed the staff of the Brigade, four are no more. Of twelve commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the first city troop, seven have gone to their long homes. The mortality has not however been in that proportion throughout. Of the company of State Fencibles, the whole five commissioned, and four out of the eleven non-commissioned officers are still living. Of the field and staff officers of the first Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. C. C. Biddle, only four out of eleven are dead. Of the field and staff officers of the first Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Prevost, five at least out of eight are living. An examination of the whole roll would probably shew that more than half are deceased, although the great body of them were young men, from the age of 18 to 25.—*Phil. Gaz. Dec.* 2.

THE SAILOR.—The life of a sailor usually stops far short of that period commonly allotted to man. His occupation and habits shake his life-glass, and hurry out its sands. I never see one of them die without those feelings we experience in seeing a noble being extinguished before his time. He has points of character that penetrate to your deepest sensibilities. You see him dividing his last shilling with a pennyless stranger—periling his life for one who may perhaps never appreciate the self-sacrificing act—living to day in gay forgetfulness of the evils which the morrow must bring—undergoing hardships, privation, and suffering, with an unclouded cheerfulness—and when death comes, resigning himself to its calamity with a composure that belongs more to philosophy and religion than the characteristics of his rude life. If any being full of errors, generous impulses, and broken resolves, may hope for mercy in his last account, it must be the poor sailor—the being whom temptation and suffering have visited in every form, whose scanty enjoyments have been snatched from the severest lot, and whose wild professsion has placed him essentially beyond the reach of those redeeming influences, to which every christian community is indebted for its virtue and its hope of heaven.—*Ship and Shore.*

MILITARY.—Two new Regiments, forming one Brigade, called the "CITY GUARDS," have recently been enrolled in the City of Baltimore; to which the following officers have been elected.

FIRST REGIMENT—*William Steuart*, Colonel; *Edwin P. Starr*, Lt. Colonel; *John Glass*, Major.

SECOND REGIMENT—*Columbus O'Donnell*, Colonel; *Samuel Manning*, Lt. Colonel; *William Pinkney*, Major.

We have heard it stated that the command of the Brigade will be offered to a veteran of the Revolution.

At a meeting of the field and company officers of the two regiments of the City Guards, held at Bailey's Military Hall, on Monday evening, General *Samuel Smith* was unanimously elected Brigadier General. A committee having informed him of his appointment, he attended the meeting and accepted, with the declaration that "whilst ever his physical powers would sustain him, his services were his country's."—*Gazette.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Floating Light Ship has resumed her station off the five fathom Bank; that Light Boat No. 5, will on the 15th inst. be stationed at the Brandywine Shoal, to remain during the winter, exhibiting one light, and that the Light Boat No. 1, will be stationed at Reedy Island, and will be lit up during the winter.

HENRY WHITELY,
Superintendent of the
Delaware Light House Establishment.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF APALACHICOLA
November 13, 1835.

Gentlemen—Permit me through the medium of the BEE, to inform the masters of vessels, that a large black buoy has been placed outside the outer bar at the western extreme of St. George Sound, immediately at the best crossing of the bar; the course from thence inward is to be run for two tall trees (shewing several feet above the range of timber) on St. Vincent Island, the course due north. Knowing, as I do, the great circulation of the Bee, particularly as a commercial paper, is the cause of giving it the preference, with the assurance that any thing which I may be able to do to advance the interests of its editors will cheerfully be done. With great respect,

G. J. FLOYD, *Collector.*

Three colored seamen were landed from the U. S. ship *Fairfield*, Capt. VALLETTE, on Saturday morning last, and committed to the jail of this Borough. They were transferred (as prisoners) from the U. S. ship *Brandywine* to the *Fairfield*, on a charge of attempting to set fire to a whale ship, two of whom are accused of the crime, and the other as evidence against hem.—*Norfolk Beacon, Dec.* 7.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE NAVY.

Paragraphs setting forth and deploring the numerical weakness of our navy, both in officers and ships, abound in the papers. Public opinion, which we believe is decided on this point, should be urgently expressed at the present juncture. The policy of the country in regard to the navy has hitherto been unworthy of us. We have one hundred thousand sailors in the merchant service, which shows the immense extent of our commerce, and we have two thousand miles of sea coast; and yet our national vessels of all denominations amount in number to only fifty-two, while of officers there are three hundred and thirty, namely, 36 post captains, 40 masters commandant, and 257 lieutenants. The British navy consists of over five hundred vessels, and more than four thousand officers.—*Balt. American.*

From Bicknell's Reporter.

We a short since published an article with the object of showing that the present naval force of the United States is altogether inadequate to the protection of our commerce in the event of war—and we see it stated in one of the newspapers, that although we are the *second* commercial power, we are but the *eighth* naval power! Surely this ought not to be. It is true, we cherish the hope that the French question will be satisfactorily adjusted—that we shall have no immediate occasion for gunpowder,—but we think the maxim is a safe one, that in time of peace we should prepare for war, and there is no excuse for our non-preparation at this time, for the treasury is full, and hundreds of shipwrights are now out of business. Besides, we owe it to our merchants as well as to our character as a nation, to have a powerful navy—so that we can make ourselves felt if necessary, and hence respected in every quarter of the globe. Our sails should whiten every sea—our flag stream upon every ocean. Ours is a great and powerful nation—our commerce is extensive, and is rapidly increasing—and yet our merchants are constantly complaining that in certain directions our national vessels are seldom or never seen!

The Navy ought to be increased, doubled and redoubled, now that the treasury is running over. We want to see all naval officers well paid, well fed, and well provided for.—*New York Herald.*

ARMY.

Captains C. M. Thruston and R. B. Lee, of the 3d artillery, ordered to repair to Fort King, Florida, and join their respective companies without delay.

First Lieut. F. L. Jones, of the 4th artillery, ordered to report in person to Brig. Gen. Clinch, for duty with the emigrating Indians.

First Lieut. J. J. Abercrombie, 1st infantry, assigned to temporary duty on Recruiting service at Philadelphia, and to take charge of the vacant rendezvous.

Brevet Major Young, 7th infantry, directed to close his rendezvous at Fredericktown, Md. on the 31st inst. and ordered to join his company as soon thereafter as circumstances will permit.

First Lieut. E. C. Ross, 4th artillery, relieved from duty in the Engineer Department, and ordered to join his company.

Brevet 2d Lieut. H. M. Naglee, 5th infantry, assigned temporarily to duty on recruiting service at New York, and on the opening of Lake navigation in the spring will proceed to join his company.

2d Lieut. C. J. Whiting, 2d artillery, relieved from duty in the Engineer Department, and ordered to join his company.

A detachment of 129 recruits for the regiment of dragoons, sailed from New York on the 30th ult. for New Orleans, destined for Fort Gibson, under charge of Brev. Major Belknap, 3d infantry. Lieut. Nute, 6th infantry, and Lieut. Izard of the Dragoons, accompanied the detachment.

ARRIVALS AT FORT JESUP, La.

Oct. 26—Lieut. J. H. Eaton, } 3d Infantry.
30—Lieut. W. S. Henry, }

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 10—Capt. A. Lewis, on leave of absence.
17—Lieut. G. P. Field, for Fort Towson.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 5.

Capt. Drane's company of U. S. artillery, left this city, this morning, for Wetumpka, about twenty miles south of the Seminole Agency. They were ordered to take up their station at Spring Garden, but in consequence of the recent occurrences among the Seminoles, their destination has been changed, and they have been stationed at the former place. We are authorized to say, that it is very doubtful that the Indians will go off without a skirmish. Considerable excitement, we understand, prevails among the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the Indian reservation; they are moving away from their settlements, and embodying themselves for their protection.—*Herald.*

PENSACOLA, Nov. 28.

The Company of Artillery lately stationed at Fort Pickens, near this place, embarked on Tuesday last, on board the Schooner Emblem, bound for Tampa-Bay. Considerable dissatisfaction is said to be felt by the Indians of that neighborhood, at being obliged to remove according to the terms of their treaty.—*Gazette.*

NAVY.

Lt. C. H. Davis and Surgeon J. S. Wily have been ordered for duty at the Rendezvous, Boston.

Lt. W. M. Glendy ordered to the Rendezvous at Baltimore.

The Warren has dropped down to Newcastle, preparatory to sailing for Norfolk, to which place her sailing orders have been transmitted.

The sloop of war Concord is preparing for sea at Portsmouth, N. H. It is understood that she is destined for a cruise on the coast of Texas, under the command of Captain M. P. Mix.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

The publisher has on hand several complete sets of the above work, which he is anxious to dispose of. They will be furnished hadsomely half bound, at $2,50 per volume; or unbound at $2. In the latter form, they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the United States. Any volume or number may be had separately.

To the libraries at military posts, and in fact to every company and officer in the Army or Navy, this work must be desirable; it contains much valuable matter, that cannot be found elsewhere, and cannot easily be replaced, when the edition is exhausted. Opportunities frequently offer for forwarding parcels from Washington to all our military stations.

December 10—tf

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

[From the 25th Nov. to the 15th Dec. inclusive.]

Purser F. B. Stockton, Navy,	26 Oct.	1836,	$2,50
R. Page, Fryeburg, Me.	25 Nov.	"	2,50
Dr. J. Page, Brunswick, Me.,	" "	"	2,50
Lt. S. R. Allston, 4th Infantry	31 Dec.	1837,	5,00
Gen. A. Fleming, N. York,	" "	1835,	2,62
Capt. J. Throckmorton, Pittsburg,	" "	"	3,00
L. J. Ghequiere, Fort Pike, La.,	" "	1836,	4,70
Maj. R. B. Mason, Dragoons,	" "	"	5,00
Jos. C. Swift, Ordn. Sergt.	"	1835,	3,00
M. W. Hutchinson, Sergt. Maj.	"	"	3,00
J. S. Sanderson, Sergeant,	"	"	3,00
James Edgar, do	"	"	3,00
F. Carroll, do	"	"	3,00
W. Wilson, do	"	"	3,00
W. Nanry, do	"	"	3,00
M. Kinsley, do G Co.	"	"	3,00
G. E. Simpson, do H Co.	"	"	3,00
Reuben Ellis, Corp'l. K Co.	"	"	3,00
R. Stoutenburgh, 7th Infantry,	"	"	3,00
D. W. Alverson, B Co.	"	"	3,00
Joseph Love, do	"	"	3,00
P. Mid. B. F. Sands, Navy,	"	"	2,50
Mid. J. H. H. Sands, do	12 Aug.	1836,	2,50
Dr. E. Worrell, Army,	30 Nov.	1837,	5,00
Lt. R. Park, Engineer Corps,	" "	1836,	2,50
Dr. J. J. B. Wright, Army,	" "	"	2,50
Lt. B. S. Roberts, Dragoons,	" "	"	2,50
Lt. S. C. Ridgely, 4th Artillery,	on account,		2,00
Major E. Kirby, Army,	do		2,50
Lt. J. Williamson, 1st Artillery,	30 Nov.	1836,	2,50
Maj. J. L. Gardner, 4th do	" "	"	2,50
Lt. C. Dimmock, 1st do	" "	"	2,50
Capt. E. S. Hawkins, Army,	23 Sept.	1836,	3,00
Lt. R. Douglas, M. Corps,	31 Aug.	"	3,00
Lt. W. R. Montgomery, Army,	30 Nov.	"	3,00
Lt. Thomas Cutts, do	31 Dec.	1835,	2,50
Dr. D. S. Green, Navy,	" "	"	3,00
Mid. J. P. Sanford, do.	13 May,	1836,	3,00
Capt. J. Smoot, do.	31 Dec.	1835,	3,00

[NEW SERIES.]

James Clark, Harrisonburg, Va.	31 Dec.	1836,	5,00
Lt. M. M. Clark, Army,	" "	"	5,00
Dr. W. Whelan, Navy,	" "	"	5,00
Van R. Morgan, Madison, In.	" "	"	5,00
Lt. J. H. Whipple, Army, on account,			3,00
Lt. W. B. Burnett, do.	31 Dec.	1836,	5,00

Fort Gibson, Arkansas.

MARRIAGE.

In Baltimore, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr George C. M. Roberts, MILLER GILMORE, Ordnance Sergeant of Fort McHenry, to Mrs. MARGARET BEGGS of that city.

DEATHS.

On Monday evening, the 30th ult., at his residence in Leesburg, (Virginia,) Col. WILLIAM ELLZEY, in the 71st year of his age.

At Fort Gibson, west of Arkansas Territory, on the 7th Nov., DIXON STANSBURY, son of Lieut. D. S. MILES, 7th U. S. Infantry, aged 8 months and twenty days.

At Fort Pike, La., on the 28th ult., Private JOHN CARR, of G company, 2d regiment U. S artillery, a native of New Jersey.

In Brunswick, Me., on the 29th ult., Mr. JOHN GIVEN, aged 83, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Manchester, Mass. ISRAEL MORGAN, aged 80, Revolutionary pensioner.

In New York, on the 3d inst. MOSES SMITH, Esq. an officer of the Revolution, aged 80 years.

ADVERTISING.

As the Army and Navy Chronicle has a general circulation in both services, and an increasing one among citizens, it presents a favourable medium for advertisements, which will be inserted upon reasonable terms.

Once a month at least, and oftener if the encouragement be adequate, a colored cover will be furnished. Advertisements of professional works,—mathematical, nautical and surveying instruments—officers clothing and equipments,—sea stores,—and all articles that may be useful to the soldier or sailor are respectfully solicited.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.